THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1830. NO. 47.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron.—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord.
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, ISAAC LIGHTNER, JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞ In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing,
Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes,
Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths,
Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather,
Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage,
Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards,
Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.
Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9. 1830—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner o Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3½ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent,—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair; and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

TO LET.

THE STORE & Dwelling House, in Hays' Row, No. 74 Wood str't. For terms, apply to WM. HAYS, Liberty street.

January 22—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into partnership, under the firm of TOLAND & MAGOFFIN, and have taken the Store, No. 188 Market street, where they offer for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS.

They will be assisted by Mr. David Maccoun and request their friends to favor them with an early call, when they come to the city. Every exertion shall be made to give them entire satisfaction.

GEORGE W. TOLAND,
WM. M. MAGOFFIN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1830.—5t

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, Commission Merchant, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst which are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

TOWN LOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, on the 10th day of March next, at Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio, a number of Town Lots. Terms of sale to be made known on said day. JOHN SAYRE.

January 22, 1830.—tf

TO LET,

FROM first April next, the house No. 19 on the bank, within one door of Ferry street.—Inquire of DAVID LOGAN.

Feb. 26, 1830.—2t*

THOMAS PERKINS is a candidate for the of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.*

February 26—te.

CLARKE'S OFFICE.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 4 for 1830. To be drawn on Saturday, 6th March, 1830. 54 number Lottery, 8 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	1 prize of	$10,000
1 " of	6,000	1 " of	5,000
1 " of	2,500	1 " of	1,626
5 prizes of	1,000	5 prizes of	5,00

besides 300 200 100 80 60 50

Tickets -	$8 000	Quarters -	$2 00
Halves -	$4 000	Eighths -	$1 00

☞ Orders from the country (Post Paid) enclosing cash or Prize tickets in former Lotteries, will be promptly attended to, and the drawing sent as soon as received.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address J. M. CLARKE,
No. 110 Market Street.

February 26.—2t.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 82½ THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market.—A situation as Clerk or Salesman, is wanted on the 1st April, in this city, or any other commercial place adjacent, by a young man, now employed as salesman in a country dry goods store. He is well acquainted with mercantile business, writes a fair hand, has a perfect knowledge of book-keeping by double entry, speaks both the English and German languages. Respecting his character, the best of recommendations will be given by his present employer.—A gentleman of undoubted character and qualifications, wants a situation as Manager at Iron Works.—Farms To Let and For Sale.—Several girls want places as Housemaids.

Apply at the above office, where persons of all occupations may hear of situations, and assistants procured for persons in business. Letters (post paid) from a distance, on business, will be punctually attended to. J. WILLIAMS.

February 19, 1830—4t

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20.00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—w3m

ALEXANDER OTTERSON is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.*

February 9—te.

AN ORDINANCE

Fixing the place of holding the several elections, specified in an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act for dividing the city of Pittsburgh into four wards, and providing for the choice of judges of the general elections, and other purposes." Approved the 18th day of December, 1829.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passage of this ordinance, the qualified electors of the city of Pittsburgh shall vote within the bounds of their respective wards, as follows, viz:—The electors of the *North Ward,* at the house now occupied by Barnard Maguire, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. The electors of the *West Ward,* at the Court House. The electors of the *South Ward,* at the house now occupied by Nicholas Griffith, corner of Third and Wood streets. The electors of the *East Ward,* at the house now occupied by Christian Gleim, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Pres't. Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k. Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't. Select Council.
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council.
Feb. 26, 1830.—3t.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the appointment of a Superintendant and Engineer of the Water Works.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That until the second Tuesday in January next, the duties of Superintendent of the Water Works shall be performed by the present Engineer; and that on the said second Tuesday in January, and annually thereafter, at the usual time of electing the Mayor and other city officers, the Select and Common Councils shall elect a suitable person as Superintendent and Engineer of the Water Works, who shall receive for his services the sum of nine hundred dollars, together with a house and fuel. And the said Superintendent and Engineer, before entering on his duties, shall give bond and security, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SECTION 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That the Water Committee shall annually, on the first Monday in May, furnish the Superintendent with a list of those persons who are supplied with water, specifying the sums they are respectively bound to pay; and the said Superintendent is hereby empowered and directed to collect, recover, and pay over the same weekly to the City Treasurer; and in case any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to pay the Water Rent, on or before the first day of July in each year, after having been called on by the Superintendent, or some person duly authorized by him for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to add to the rent agreed on, *ten* per cent., and to have suit instituted before the Mayor, or some one of the Aldermen for the same, together with the said penalty, and all costs attending the recovery of the same.

SECTION 3. *And, be it further ordained and enacted,* That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Pres't. Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't. Select Council.
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, Cl'k. Select Council.
Feb. 26, 1830.—3t

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ENTITLED,

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER.

AMONGST the diversified avocations of man, there is, perhaps, none which involves greater responsibilities, and is attended with more uncertainty of success, than the conducting of a *public Journal.* That the responsibilities are great, the influence of the *Press* clearly establishes.—That it is attended with uncertainty, the fluctuation of public opinion as clearly demonstrates. The editor, in taking this Potent Lever into his hand, with a full view of the above considerations, has done it voluntarily. Fair and honorable principles shall be fairly and honorably advocated—and by fair and honorable principles, he understands those which are *strictly Republican.* No personal abuse shall be admitted into the columns of the *American Manufacturer;* but bad principles and bad measures shall be fearlessly reprobated, and their advocates may apply the arguments as suits themselves. In exposing and defeating bad principles and measures, their supporters must necessarily share the same fate: but any thing calculated to add pungency to the anguish of an honest heart, or invade the sanctity of domestic privacy, shall be seduously avoided.

In favor of the persecuted he will heartily interpose, and to the victims of illiberality he will lend his feeble assistance: to proscription, persecution, and intolerance, he has said,—Here thou shalt not find a resting place. And to *Aristocracy* he has declared—I am thy enemy. The editor considers a man's public character as public property, and on this alone will he dare to levy. He will devote much of his attention to the instruction of youth, in those principles which gave rise to our nation. Wherefore, to good old maxims, and good old examples, he will be obliged to have frequent reference. American Manufactures, Agriculture, and Internal Improvement, will find in him an unwavering advocate. The incalculable advantages and vast resources of the west shall receive special attention, and a fair development. In a word, the editor (claiming no exemption from the common imperfections of humanity) enters on the discharge of his duties with the conviction that his intentions are good at least, and as a Republican Journalist, he will fearlessly and independently vindicate the rights of man.

The editor will labor to render his paper deserving of public patronage. The first number will appear on Saturday Morning, march 6th, 1830.

TERMS.—Two dollars in advance, or three dollars if not paid in advance.

W. B. CONWAY.

Feb. 26, 1830.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

Poetry.

VERSES,

TO THE MEMORY OF ROB'T BURNS, THE SCOTS POET.

Soft may thy gentle spirit rest,
Sweet Poet of the plain!
Light lie the green turf on thy breast,
Till it's illum'd again.

What though 'neath Labor's rustic hand
Thy early years were bred,
And pinching Poverty purs'd
Thee to thy dying bed—

Yet Heav'n, sweet Bard! on thee bestow'd
A boon beyond all name,
And bounteous, lighted up thy soul
With its own native flame.

To thee it gave the soul of Song—
Thine was the wond'rous art,
To touch, with skill, the finest chords
Of the enrapture'd heart.

To thee it gave th' enchanting power,
With pencil bold and true,
In glowing colors to display
What thy strong fancy drew.

Whether thy genius chose to paint
The grave or comic scene,
Our ravish'd souls still bless'd the Bard,
In ev'ry varying strain.

Heav'n gave to thee a heart that joy'd
Another's good to know,
And heav'd the sympathetic sigh
For all the sons of woe.

Thou, too, possess'd the social sp'rit
Convivial joys to crown,
And wit, the lightning of the mind,
And humor all thy own.

Compar'd with these, what's wealth? what's pow'r?
What are renown and fame?
The glittering equipage of Care,
And "whistling of a name."

A Muse, dear shade, for thee prepares
This wreath—herself unknown—
Like thee self-taught, she pours her notes
The lonesome dale along.

She too will want the tear she gives,
A brother's generous tear,
When hill or vale, or stream no more
Her wild-wood notes will hear.

Miscellany.

BLACK DENNIS.

"Remorse—she ne'er forsakes us:
A blood-hound staunch, she tracks our weary step.
* * * * * * * *
We hear her deep-mouthed bay, surmounting all
Of wrath, and wo, and punishment that bide us."
COLERIDGE.

"Well, any how, we have a roof to shelter us, thank God—to say nothin' o' the sod o' turf and the boiling pratees—and the master gave me a good quarter o' tobaccy this morning—so now Norry, lay by ye'r spinning, and let's have our bit o' supper."

"With all the joy in life, Mick—and thank God, too, that my husband comes home to his wife and childer, and lays out his 'thirteen a day' in making all comfortable."

Mick Leahy looked affectionately at his wife—and well he might. She was clean and industrious—cheerful and contented;—the mud walls of her cabin were whitewashed—a glass window—small but unbroken—looked out on a little garden, stocked with potatoes and cabbages, and hedged with furze. No laborer in the country had thicker stockings than Mick Leahy—they were his wife's knitting; no whiter shirts were on the town-land than Mick Leahy's—and they were of his wife's spinning. No finer children knelt to receive the Priest's blessing on a summer Sunday than Mick Leahy's; and proud were father and mother o' them. Norah had the good fortune to be brought up by the Priest's mother; and as she was a rich farmer, and one who prided herself on being "above the common," every thing in her house and on her farm were cleverly managed. She had been left a widow, with two sons, and devoted her life to increase their property. Poor woman! The eldest died soon after the youngest had taken Priest's orders, and so the hope of seeing her children in possession of what she had labored for, had gone from her forever. She had, however, one consolation: Father Connor was beloved by Protestant and Catholic, and avoided all party discussions:—party people, indeed, said he was "lukewarm"—"a nobody"—wanted energy,"—and so forth; and one of his rich parishioners, a rough blundering fellow, called him "the Protestant Priest"—Father Connor little heeded their sneers, or their reproaches; but mounted on his pale grey horse, who knew where to go, and where to stop, as well as his master, journeyed from cabin to cabin, the minister of consolation and peace.

It was well for Norah that Mrs. Connor took such pains to make her a clever housewife, for when she married Mick they had nothing but their earnings to depend on—having never saved any thing, because never having had ought to save, being both under the age of twenty; moreover, they married against the Priest's mother's consent—not that she had any objection to Mick, who was honest and industrious; but she wanted them to wait until they had something to begin the world with. This, however, they did not think necessary;—"they could work after, as well as before marriage—and why not work together—where was the differ?" "The differ," however, was soon felt, when Mick was of age and a father on the same day. Poor Norah felt that it would have been "no hay" with them, had not her old friend, Mrs. Connor, kindly given her a new wheel, a stone of flax, a young pig, and a feather bed;—judicious presents!—as they excited industry, and afforded comfort. Mick had no earthly fault—at least, that Norah could discover—except the one which, I verily believe, is born with every Irishman—a love of whiskey; he always maintained that it did no harm, but good to every living thing from Adam. However, he took an oath against it to please Norah, the Priest, and the Priest's mother; and hence arose Norah's thanks—heartfelt, and sincere—that her husband came home with his "thirteen" every day, to his wife and childer.

"God help all poor travellers!—it's bleak and bitther weather," thought Mick, as he lit his pipe, and took his seat on the settle under the wide chimney; "I wish some unfortunate cratur had a share of the chimbly corner, for they'll be no hedge nor ditch to be seen by morning, if it snows on this way."

"It does my heart good to see little Mary bless herself when she lays her head down for the night," said Norah, coming out of their only bedroom—which was, nevertheless in neat order. "And then, Lanty has the Ave-Mary all, so pat, och Mick, honey, 'tis sweet to look at childer, and very sweet to look at one's own childer—but it's bitter to think that one day, may be, they might come to sin and shame."

"No child of mine, Norah," said the father, proudly, "shall ever come to sin and shame."

"Whisht, Mick, whisht!" said the meek mother; "we are all born to sin you know, but God keep away shame!—all we can do, is to pray for, and show them a good patthern."

"Then, that's true, and spoken sensible like my own Norry," replied the father; "and the blessing o' God will always be about you and yours, at any rate.—What! agin at the wheel!—Well ye'r never idle—I'll say that for ye."

Bur—bur—went the wheel, and the turf sparkled—but still the storm increased, and even shook the little cabin, that seemed almost beneath its vengeance.

"Was there any signs of fire light in that hut on the far moor, as ye passed it?" inquired Norah.

"None, as I see," replied the husband.

"Do you know, Mick, I niver could make thim people out; there's the three of 'em lives upon nothin' at all—as I could think of; they niver beg—they niver work. Lanty met the child this morning, picking sticks near the moor hedge, and he told him his daddy was dying, and his mammy not much better—so Lanthy brought him home, and I gave him plinty to ate, and as many pratees as he could carry away—and a morsel o' white bread, and to be sure he ate, the cratur, as if he had been starved; but was so shy and wild—like a young fox-cub—that I could get nothin' out of him."

"Of all the men I ever see, in my born days, that man has the black-heart look. The wicked one, Heaven bless us! set his mark between his two eyes, or he never did it to any body yet."

"Hush, Mick!—is that the wind shaking the windy, or is it a knock of the door?"

The knock was distinctly repeated, and Mick inquired who was there. A female voice requested admission for a moment; a tall woman, enveloped in a long blue cloak, entered, and when in the cottage, threw back the hood, that had quite covered her face; it might once have been handsome, but want and misery had obliterated its beauty, and given almost maniac expression to the eyes, both dark and deep; the hair was partly confined by a check kerchief; and the outline of the figure would have been worthy the pencil of Salvator.

"Ye don't know me, and so much the better; but I am wife to him that's dying on the far moor, and I want you, Mick Leahy, to go to Father Connor, and ask him, for the love of our Saviour, to come to the departing sinner, and hear confession; and—if he could give him some comfort."

"Sit down," said Norry, kindly, shrinking at the same time from her visiter. "'Tis an awful night, and a long step to his Reverence's, but Mick will do a good turn for any poor sinner; yet I wonder ye didn't call to himself, as ye passed close by his gate coming here."

"Me call on a Priest!" half screamed the woman; "Me, the cast-away! the thing that's shunned as soon as seen!—Me!—but do not look so at me, Norry Leahy!—do not. Ye were kind enough this morning to my starving boy!—ye sent food to my miserable cabin! Do not—do not! Now, when he's dying! he that was my young heart's love; bad as he is Norry, he is still my husband."

"Asy, asy," said Mick: "I do not care who he is! Sure we're all sinners, and God is good; he may get bettther."

"No, no, I do not wish him that; he has nothing to live for: the ban is on him; and if he was known even here, he would be torn in pieces."

Mick and Norah exchanged glances, and slowly did the latter take his long coat off the peg, and wistfully did poor Norah look at her husband, for the woman's wildness had quite overpowered her; yet to refuse going for a Priest was what no Irishman ever did, and she thought it was her husband's duty; her fears for a moment conquered her resolution, when he was in the act of opening the door, and laying her hand gently on the woman's cloak, she said, with a quivering lip,

"And won't ye tell us ye'r name, and Mick going to do ye'r bidding?"

"Ye will have it then, Norry Leahy," replied she, almost fiercely—"Anne Dennis! my husband was called Black Dennis, the informer."

Norah staggered back, and Mick withdrew his hand from the latch.

"Ye will not go then?" said the unfortunate creature; "and because he's a sinner, ye think he should be left to die like a dog in a ditch; and you, Norry, you shrink from me; and what power have I to harm ye—look?" she threw back her cloak, a worn jacket and petticoat hardly shrouded so perfectly skeleton a form, that poor Norry looked on her with pity and astonishment. "Look! and say if I have power to harm? I have hardly strength enough to hold *his* dying head off the cold earth."

"I'll go, in God's name," said Mick, "though it's little he deserves a good turn from any one, even on his death bed."

"Norah was horrified at her husband's visiting one who had brought sorrow to so many dwellings; but he was gone, and she was left in her cottage in solitude, to brood over what she had just heard and seen. "Black Dennis" had been a United Irishman, and one of the most violent order; the projector of more burnings, murders, and robberies, than any chief of them all; when at last he found he could no longer carry on the system of rebellion and plunder, into which he had drawn so many unfortunate victims, he turned king's evidence; many were the men, either transported or executed on his evidence, all less guilty than himself. No wonder then that "Black Dennis" was regarded with peculiar sentiments of abhorrence, and that wherever he went he was a banned man! His wife had shared his plunder, and exulted in his deeds, when he "was a bold rapparee;" but when he became a cold-blooded informer, she spurned both him and his wealth, and left him to his wandering. He went abroad, but his ill-got gold wasted and wasted; and he returned to his native country, "to leave his bones," as he said, "among his own people."

His wife had been no less miserable than himself; and when her wretched husband made his appearance at her poor door, she felt relieved at beholding the only being who could truly appreciate her varied sufferings; his money was gone—he was dying a lingering death; and her still woman's heart yearned towards its early affection.—They could not remain in the village where she and her boy resided, because there "Black Dennis" would soon have been recognized; so she sold the few articles of furniture and clothing she possessed, and went away with her husband, that he might die in peace on "the far moor." Her anxiety to procure for him the rites of the church in his last moments, overcame her repugnance to discovery; and a sort of holy fear prevented her going to the Priest herself; the many kindnesses the Leahys had shown her child, induced her to confide in them, and silently, but thankfully, she accompanied Mick to Mr. Connor's house.

The good Priest went with his guides to the hut where the Informer lay. It was, in truth, a meet dwelling for such a man; "the far moor" showed an extensive waste of snow, with but one tree to break its white surface; and the hovel rested against its immense trunk, which, having escaped the axe and the tempest, stripped even of its bark by time, like the enormous skeletons of old, threw far and wide its knotted and distended limbs, in mockery of the whirlwind and the storm.

The sand of life was nearly run; Black Dennis was extended on the straw, scarcely covered by portions of tattered clothing, and his head rested on the knees of his boy: he moved it quickly as they entered, and pressed a little wooden cross to his lips; the Priest poured a cordial down his throat, and for a few moments he revived.

"That man need not go," said he, seeing Mick about to take his departure, in order that the sinful man might confess, "I have nothing to tell but what all the world knows; nothing to say, except that my heart is—hell! Tell me Priest," and he raised his head from the child's lap, "is there hope for me, the murderer, the burner, the rebel, the informer?"—Madly his glaring eyes watched the reply.

"There is hope for all," replied Father Connor; "hope even for you, through God's mercy."

The head fell back, the eye fixed, the lip uttered "hope," and Black Dennis was no more.

The unfortunate widow shed no tears, but knelt and gazed on him who had known so much sin, and endured so much sorrow: the child clung around its mother's neck and wept bitterly. Leahy endeavored to rouse her from her stupor, but in vain. "I cannot lave her in this way, and the poor boy, he's innocent any how: and that's not "Black Dennis'" now, but only a lump o' clay!—Ye'r Reverence, what am I to do?"

The priest stooped down, and endeavored to disengage the child from the parent: this aroused her.—"My boy! my boy!" and the tears flowed from eyes to which they had long been strangers. "Ye'll put him in holy ground, Father?" said she, looking at the Priest, "Ye'll not deny even an informer Christian burial! I know ye dare not bury him by daylight; but by night what would hinder?"

"Yes," replied Connor, "to-morrow night, I will see that it is properly performed; and now I can only commend you to the mercy of God."

The gray morning dawned on Leahy and his good Norah, tracing their path to the hut on the moor. "It would be a sin," said the latter, "to bear spite and hatred to a senseless corpse: and bad as the woman was, she left him when he turned informer." During the day the Priest procured a rude coffin, and the assistance of one of his own people, to perform the last rites of the wretched man; and by the light of the waning moon, that shed her cold rays over the snow clad country, in a corner of the old church yard—far from any other grave—the body of the informer was deposited.

But no inducement could prevail on the unfortunate woman to quit the grave: she sat on it, wrapped in her long blue cloak, and suffered her boy to be led away by the Priest to his own dwelling—for the amiable man could not bear to leave a child of six years exposed on so inclement a night.

When the morning came, the woman was not seen; the boy went crying from the grave to the hut, but could no where find his mother. He grew up in Mr. Connor's house, a solitary but not a friendless being; he was a melancholy, gentle youth; and his intellects appeared to have suffered from the recollection of early misery: he was, nevertheless, tractable and obedient, and devotedly attached to his benefactor.

It was long unknown what became of the widow. Some said she was dead, others that she was employed in unceasing pilgrimage and penance. Although the death of Black Dennis was almost forgotten, no one cared to rebuild the hut on the far moor; and even the village children, when seeking heath bells and butter cups, avoided the shadow of the "informer's tree."

The youth, who was always called "Father Connor's Ned," often visited the cheerful Norah and her husband, and seemed particularly fond of every inhabitant of their happy cottage. Mick Leahy used to lament that the boy was an "innocent," but Norry would reply "so best, for ye see by being innocent he escapes being wicked, and it was natural to suppose he'd be one or t'other, seeing he came from a bad stock."

Mick and his wife and family had been laughing over the embers of the fire one evening, telling tales and singing old ballads; poor Ned, who formed one of the party, was even more silent than usual, when he suddenly started up and pointing to the window, exclaimed, "Did you see that?"

"There, it has passed now," he continued, wildly. "Norry, if ever there was a banshee, that is one; and it is not the first time, nor the second either, that I've seen it wid its large gray eyes fixed on me, so deathlike; but I don't think I iver see it more than once't in the same year."

"A shadow certainly passed the windy, I'll take my bible oath," said Mick, "but I'm too ould to be frightened;" and with that, Leahy went out, and to his astonishment, no person was visible. "God save us all." said he, re-entering his cabin, "it's very quare."

Soon after, the simple boy went home; but the first news the Leahys heard next morning, was, that on the hard door stone of the Priest's house, an aged corpse was found—the worn corpse of Anne Dennis!

The wretched wanderer had evidently been an occasional visiter to the neighborhood; anxious, no doubt, to look upon her child, yet careful to avoid discovery; and feeling, most probably, that her last hour was come, she had that night laid her down at the door of the house that had sheltered the only being she loved, and expired. They buried her quietly near her husband's bones. The long grass, and the broad-leaved dock, wave over them in the still blast of evening; and sometimes poor Ned is seen to stand and look with tearful eyes upon his parents' grave.

NAVAL ANECDOTE.

We must make some selections from the supplementary volume of Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, lately published in London.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

SPARTAN BAND AND GENEROUS FOE.—Capt. Peyton was posted in the Minstrel of 20 guns, Sept. 26, 1811; from which period he seems to have been employed on the coasts of Valencia and Catalonia until nearly the end of the war. On the 10th Aug. 1812, Capt. Peyton observed three French privateers lying under the protection of the strong fortress of Benidorme, between Alicant and Cape St. Martin. Finding that their place of rendezvous was discovered, two of them hauled ashore, landed six of their guns, and erected a battery on the beach, which was manned by their joint crews, amounting to eighty men, chiefly Genoese: under those circumstances, he could do no more than prevent their escape. On the night of Aug. 12, a cutter was sent to row guard near the shore, under the command of Mr. Michael Dwyer, a gentleman who had been made a lieutenant nearly five months before, but was still ignorant of his promotion. This young officer considered, that if he could take the privateers' battery, he might be able to capture, and bring out the vessel, which still continued afloat. With this view he had questioned some Spaniards who came from the town, and they all agreed in stating that the enemy had retreated, leaving only thirty men in the battery, and twenty in the castle. Greatly as the force in the battery, even according to this information, exceeded his own, he relied upon the courage and steadiness of his boat's crew, only seven in number, determined upon the attempt, and accordingly landed, at 9h. 30m. P. M., about three miles to the westward of the town. The moment this gallant little band began to advance, they were challenged by a French sentinel: Mr. Dwyer answered in Spanish that they were peasants; and they continued their march till they reached the battery; which was instantly attacked, and, after a smart struggle, carried, although the whole of the privateers' men were there to defend it. A few minutes only elapsed before the British boat's-crew found themselves surrounded by 200 French soldiers, against whom they defended themselves till one of the heroes was killed, another severely wounded, and Mr. Dwyer himself shot through the shoulder; even then, how little intention they had of surrendering may be collected from the following anecdote:—"The man who had been wounded, who had lost his right eye, on recovering from his stupefaction, deliberately took a handkerchief from his neck, and binding it over the wound, said, "Though I have lost one eye, I have still another left, and I'll fight till I lose that too. I hope Mr. Dwyer you will never surrender." But their ammunition was now exhausted, and the enemy, emboldened by the cessation of their fire, rushed down upon them with their bayonets. Mr. Dwyer was too, weak, from the loss of blood, to sustain a fight hand to hand; he and his men were borne down by such overwhelming numbers, and the enemy were soon in unresisted possession of the battery. In this assault, Mr. Dwyer received no less than seventeen bayonet wounds; and all his men, except one, were likewise most severely wounded. The admiration of the enemy at their invincible courage was without measure; the treatment they experienced from them was rather like that of grateful men to benefactors who have suffered for their sakes, than that of enemies to those who have fallen into their power. When they were conveyed to the head-quarters of the French general, Mons. Goudin, the same benevolence and solicitude, in acknowledgement of their bravery, were shown to them by that officer and his suite.—It was forgotten, in this instance, that men taken in war are prisoners: permission was given them to return to their ship, and the general sent an invitation to Capt. Peyton to visit him on shore, that he might in person restore them, and congratulate him on having such brave men under his command. The invitation was given with candor, and accepted with confidence. Capt. Peyton dined with General Goudin, and remained on shore several hours.

Illustrious Shoemakers.—Gifford and Drew were both Shoemakers: so was Holcroft, whose dramatic works have done him so much honor. Robert Bloomfield was a Shoemaker when he wrote his "Farmer's Boy." Doctor William Carey, Professor of Sanscrit and Bengalee, in the College of Fort William, Calcutta, was in early life a Shoemaker. So is Mr. John Strothers, the author of "The Poor Man's Sabbath," "The Peasant's Death," and other poems. Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, one of the able signers of American Independence, was also a Shoemaker. He worked at his trade till he was twenty-one years of age, at Newton, near Boston, from whence he migrated to Connecticut; and by assiduity in civil employments arose gradually to be a Judge, a Legislator, and an eminent statesman. Thus setting at nought the old maxim—*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

The Emperor Nicholas and his Guards.—The following circumstance, which took place before the illness of the Emperor, is calculated to give rise to the most curious reflections upon the strange mixture of political despotism and military independence which exist in Russia, and from which such serious consequences have already arisen.

It will be recollected that the Emperor, on his return from Warsaw to St. Petersburgh, passed by Toulogzin, where the regiments of the guards which were at the campaign of 1828 were cantoned. The Grand Dukes Constantine and Michael accompanied the Emperor, who, on his arrival at Toulogzin, had the intention of reviewing the regiments.

By a mistake of the Colonel of one of these corps, some disorder took place in the execution of the evolutions, which were directed by the Grand Duke Michael as General in Chief of the Imperial Guard; the latter, on perceiving the mistake, rode towards the Colonel, and after a slight reprimand for his awkwardness, he gave him a pull of the ear, as if by joke. The officer second in command having remarked this circumstance, and taking it up as a grave insult to the whole corps in the person of the Colonel, immediately ordered the whole regiment to ground their arms. A scene then took place which might have compromised the throne of the Emperor, and perhaps have affected his life, or that of his brothers. Nicholas, who had been witness to what had taken place along the line of his troops, then approached, and ordered the two regiments drawn up in line by the side of that which had grounded arms, to make it prisoner, in order that it might undergo the chastisement which it merited by an act which bore all the symptoms of a mutiny. But the Colonels of those regiments, proud of the title of pretorians, far from blindly obeying this order, as military discipline required, refused, humbly representing that they did not believe that their brave companions in arms had rendered themselves guilty of an offence deserving of such severe punishment. The Emperor did not know how to act under these difficult circumstances, as a rash resolution might have been attended with the most disastrous results. Nothing, therefore, was done, and the Emperor set out for St. Petersburg.

The Grand Duke Michael remained at Toulogzin, and Constantine, who had made the most violent remonstrances, but whom the Emperor suspected to have taken an indirect part in causing the excitement, received an order to travel some time in Germany.

[The above is contained in a letter from Warsaw, dated December 5.]—*Court Journal.*

The Paris correspondent of the London Sun, noticing the vigilance of the French police, in suppressing devices, intended to keep alive the memory of Bonaparte, says:—"A new instance of the activity of the Police in the representation of such rebellious symptoms has just occurred in the apprehension of an actor at a provincial theatre, for having imitated the dress and manners of Napoleon on the stage.—On the 16th instant this actor was brought before the tribunal of correctional police at Chartres, on the charge of having exhibited signs and symbols calculated to propagate a spirit of rebellion, and to disturb the public peace. I subjoin the terms of the judgment, as it evinces the importance attached by the Judges to a matter of this nature, and contains an expression of the principles on which the judgment is founded. "Seeing, it says, that it appears from the proceedings, that on Sunday, the 6th of December, at the Theatre of Chartres, at the end of the piece called the *Russian Spy*, the actor Baudin, who was to play the part of an officer of rank, appeared alone in front of the stage in the costume commonly worn by Napoleon Bonaparte in the field, copying his air, attitude, and manners, particularly in walking with his hands behind his back, and feigning to take snuff as Bonaparte did; that by his conduct the prisoner sought to awaken lamentable recollections, and to agitate the public mind; that most of the spectators did not mistake his intention, that the words—"It is Bonaparte! it is the Emperor!" were pronounced; that a certain emotion was produced, and that thus Baudin was guilty of exhibiting signs, in a public place, which were calculated to disturb, and which, in fact, did disturb the public peace; the tribunal condemns him to fifteen days' imprisonment, and to a fine of a hundred francs, with costs."

Sierra Leone.—The mortality among the Europeans at this ill-fated colony, says a correspondent in the Morning Herald, continued up to the last departure from thence to an alarming extent. By the ship *Maria*, arrived at Plymouth last week, we learn that the number of deaths had frightfully increased, and that the season was more than usually unhealthy and unfavorable. The crew of that vessel were all taken ill. Several were conveyed on shore by order of the captain, so that they might receive better comforts and attendance; but, although every assistance was rendered, most of the unfortunate men died in a few days, and were buried in the English church-yard. It has been found necessary by the owners and captains of ships in England destined for Sierra Leone, to increase the number of hands one-third, and in some vessels one-half; but it is now difficult to procure men even at double wages, so great and general is the fear of that pestilential climate.—*Eng. paper.*

Switzerland, which formerly used to be pictured as the spot of morality and simplicity, furnishes now its quota of crime. The Criminal Court of Bern lately condemned a woman to suffer death for setting fire to a house. There were three children in the house, the oldest of whom was only four years of age. Being aware that the parents were absent, she seized that opportunity of committing the horrible offence, to which she was instigated by a spirit of revenge. The house was burnt to the ground, and the infants perished. In pursuance of the sentence, the prisoner was, on the 10th of December, fastened to a stake erected in the middle of a pile of wood, in the place of public execution at Nydau, where, after being strangled, the pile was lighted, and she was burned to ashes.

Scoundrels.—A helpless girl, a native of Ohio, named Paulina Snyder, who was born without arms, was taken from home by a friend, and carried to Albany, N. Y. with a view of obtaining money for her support, by exhibiting her ingenuity in cutting and sewing with her toes. At Albany she was entrusted to the care of two men named Shay and Jackson, belonging to some circus company, who proceeded with her to Newark, N. J. and were there joined by another person, named Dickason, a player upon the clarionet. These persons proceeded to many towns in Pennsylvania, exhibiting the young woman and obtaining much money. Arrived at Harrisburgh, they collected all they could and absconded—leaving Paulina in the hands of strangers, without a penny of money. The fellows deserve the benefit of the cow-hide.—*U. S. Gaz.*

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

At a public meeting of the respectable people of color, of the city and county of Philadelphia, held in the first colored Wesley Methodist Church, on the 16th inst. PETER GARDNER was called to the chair: and JUNIUS C. MORRELL was appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, 1st. That we do most cordially rejoice that the bond of brotherhood, which rivets a nation together in one indissoluble chain, has collected so large a portion of our people together to sympathize and commiserate the condition of our brethren recently from Ohio, now in Canada.

Resolved, 2d. That while the laws of this country permit the freedom of expression, and cease to muzzle the press, we shall cheerfully vindicate the cause of our oppressed people.

Resolved, 3d. That we view with deep interest the disposition and transactions of our brethren in Ohio, so far as relates to their emigration to Canada, the noblest design and most patriotic achievement ever performed by our people in this country.

Resolved, 4th. That the Colony, in Canada, not only merits the approbation and esteem of every philanthropist, but of every man whose sable skin divests him of his freedom, and impairs his usefulness in this country.

Resolved, 5th. That we view it as an asylum from oppression, and a generous invitation for our people to dwell in a land where they can breathe the pure air of liberty, and where every opportunity is held out for us to occupy that space, and enjoy those rights in the moral world, which God, in his wisdom, has destined us to fill as rational beings.

Resolved, 6th. That we view with charity the national policy of the American Colonization Society, as one necessary to the interests of the white inhabitants of this country.

Resolved, 7th. That we recommend that philanthropic association to turn its attention to Canada, where it can complete much, with less means, and more convenience, and in a climate more congenial to the health and prosperity of its colonists, and already under the influence of civilization.

Resolved, 8th. That we return gratitude to those philanthropists who have enacted laws to ameliorate our condition, and also, shall ever reverence those who may yet promote our interests, and especially Pennsylvania, under whose laws it is our happy lot to remain subject; but we solemly deprecate such laws as those in Ohio, which have completed the banishment of our brethren from these United States.

Resolved, 9th. That we do cordially and earnestly wish for the prosperity of that neighboring nation, (without the most distant idea of revolting against the laws of our country) for her benevolence in opening a door for the oppressed, whose only crime or transgression was the unalterable color of their skin.

Resolved, 10th. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia; who, being informed of the situation of these unfortunate people, afforded much pecuniary aid towards alleviating their wants.

Resolved, 11th. That if any of the sentiments contained in the above resolutions shall prove offensive to the American people, we sincerely hope that their knowledge of our ignorance will be a sufficient apology, while we declare that our intentions are pure, and the only event that gave rise to our present sentiments was the oppression of our brethren, in a country whose republican constitution declares, '*that all men are free and equal.*'

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

THE AUDITORS elected to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the County of Allegheny, from the first day of January, A. D. 1829, until the 31st day of December, in the same year, both days inclusive, respectfully REPORT:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasury on the 31st Dec. 1829, as per last report		$1634 41
Amount Received from Collectors, viz:		
City of Pittsburgh, for 1829		6234 46
Pitt township, 1826, '28, and '29		1803 00
Wilkins " 1829,		593 71
Plum " 1828, '29,		788 54
Versailles " 1829,		295 42
Mifflin " 1827, '28, and '29		435 71½
St. Clair " 1828, '29,		1407 74
Fayette " 1828, '29,		713 00
Robinson " 1827, '28, and '29		673 38½
Moon " 1828, '29		331 19
Findley " 1828, '29		389 07
Ohio " 1828, '29		454 25½
Ross " 1827, '28, and '29		1135 50
Pine " 1829,		96 00
Franklin " 1828, '29,		151 41
Deer " 1828, '29,		388 55½
Indiana " 1828, '29,		404 5½
Elizabeth " 1828, '29,		990 69
Jefferson " 1829,		271 00
Rec'd of William Lecky, late Sheriff		36 95
" On loan from Bank of Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1829		989 33
" Rent of Jail Lot for 1829, in part		8 50
" Of John Patterson on account of Thornburgh's duplicate		63 83
" Of John Patterson, for Wm. Given's fine in Mayor's court,		15 00
Balance due Treasurer Young,		298 86¾
		$20603 58¼

EXPENDITURES.

By am't. paid grand and traverse jurors,		$3794 06¼
Election officers,		352 35
Witnesses for Commonwealth,		420 60½
John Patterson, late Commissioner,		1.5 00
H. H. Peterson, balance of 1828,		73 50
Do. for 1829,		327 00
James Fletcher "		286 50
Lazarus Stewart, "		58 50
D. Drennen, Commissioners' Clerk,		372 49
Clerk of Quarter Sessions,		90 62½
" Mayor's Court		163 39
Att'y. General's fees,		211 50
Treasurer's pay		250 00
Repairs to Court-house and Jail,		425 49
Western Penitentiary,		1400 73½
Adsectum Docket for Register and Recorder,		115 00
Assessors' pay,		1267 38½
Constables' fees,		446 77
Coroner's fees,		451 10½
Printing,		254 37½
Justices' and Aldermen's fees in criminal cases,		303 36½
Road tax on unseated lands,		9 62
Road viewing,		166 64
Tuition of poor children,		660 03
Summary commitments, viz:		
M. B. Lowry, Esq.	$113 91¾	
M. M. Murray, Esq,	147 12½	
John Wilson, Esq.	32 91	
D. S. Scully, Esq.	80 44½	
Wm. Steele. Esq.	96 01½	
—— Johnston, Esq.	8 60	
		479 01¼
Crier of Courts,		234 37½
Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,		862 72½
Auditors' fees,		105 00
Fuel for Jail, Court-house, &c.		133 62
Erecting bridges,		5490 00
Stationary for commissioners' office,		77 36
Prothonotary's fees,		16 02
Bell-ringing and attendance on courts,		157 83½
Bank loan & dis't. on 22d. April 1829,		1000 00
Interest on said loan to 31st December, 1829		40 00
Counsel to Commissioners,		75 00
Taxes and costs refunded,		26 95
Damages on account of roads,		13 00
Contingent expenses,		46 63½
		$20603 58¼

DR.	*JAMES YOUNG, Esq. Treasurer.*	CR.
To balance in Treasury December 31st, 1828,	1634 41	By amount paid on warrants, 20603 58¼
Amount received from Collectors and others in 1829,	19670 30½	
Balance due Treasurer Young,	298 86¾	
	$20603 58¼	$20603 58¼

Amount of taxes laid on the City of Pittsburgh, and the several Tow's. for the year 1829

City of Pittsburgh,	$7679 23
Pitt township,	2146 82
Wilkins do	634 51
Plum, do	685 72
Versailles do	316 17
Elizabeth do	1013 86
Jefferson do	514 76
Mifflin do	488 25
St. Clair do	1818 67
Robinson do	590 40
Moon do	271 69
Findley do	400 59
Fayette do	884 57½
Ohio do	389 53
Franklin do	148 97
Pine do	299 24
Deer do	346 56
Ross do	1871 13¾
Indiana do	476 24
	$20976 92½

Amount paid and due by the several Collectors for the year 1829.

			PAID.	DUE.
By John Anderson,	collector	of Pittsburgh	$6776 95	902 28
James Fleming	"	of Pitt	1678 00	468 82
John M'Kelvey	"	of Wilkins	634 51	
Samuel Coon	"	of Plum	685 72	
Fauntley Muse	"	of Versailles	316 17	
A. Boyd	"	of Elizabeth	644 90	368 96
Michael Snee	"	of Jefferson	271 00	243 76
William Willet	"	of Mifflin	276 00	212 25
R. Shawhan	"	of St. Clair	606 00	1212 67
John M'Fadden	"	of Robinson	590 40	
Geo. Morrison	"	of Moon	271 69	
James Taggert	"	of Findley	338 00	62 59
Wm. Savage	"	of Fayette	635 00	249 57½
Jacob Fry	"	of Ohio	389 53	
Philip Brown	"	of Franklin	120 00	28 97
James Willoby	"	of Pine	96 00	203 24
John Carnahan	"	of Deer	302 47	44 09
Wm. Peebles	"	of Ross	910 50	960 63½
John Pillow	"	of Indiana	337 00	139 24
			$15,879 84	$5,097 08½

OUTSTANDING DEBTS DUE THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

Balance due by Collectors for 1829,		$5097 08¼	
Andrew Fite, collector of Elizabeth township for 1818,		14 46½	
*Robert Campbell	do. of Ross for 1818,	7 50	
Wm. Carrol	do of Mifflin for 1819,	7 62	
Wm. Robinson jr.	do of Ross for 1819,	167 95	
Wm. Marshal	do of Indiana for 1819,	36 10½	
John Burns	do of Moon for 1820,	81	
James Ross	do of Pitt for 1821,	63 69½	
James Thornburgh	do of Findley for 1823,	49 39½	
Aaron Applegate	do of Elizabeth for 1826,	4 78½	
Wm. Alexander	do of Pitt for 1826,	70 12½	
*John Morrow	do of Ross for 1827,	179 32	
John Irwin	do of Pitt for 1828,	110 24½	
Andrew M'Farlane	do of Mifflin for 1828,	331 51½	
Wm. Herdman	do of Fayette for 1828,	41 64½	
Robert Hare	do of Ross for 1828,	75 57½	
James M'Ilwaine	do of Pine for 1828,	46 92½	
Wm. Robinson's note		82 00	
		$6337 36½	

Wm. Wilkins the am't. of a lease to him of John Wilkins deceased,	$1341 76
Interest on this amount from the 22nd July, 1819, until the 31st December, 1829,	840 27
His portion of the costs	46 73
Wm. Pentland, Clerk of Sessions, for verdicts 1827 and 1828,	64 00
L. Stewart, Esq. former Sheriff, balance of Thornburgh's duplicate	43 65
Wm. Lecky, late Sheriff, balance collected from Brown & Ross,	276 66
Wm. Caven, Sheriff, for fines, verdicts, &c.	499 51
Samuel A. Roberts, Clerk of Mayor's Court for 1828,	8 00
Heirs of John Christy, rent of Jail Lot,	15 83¼
Uncurrent money in the hands of the Treasurer,	37 00
	$3173 41¼
Amount over,	6337 36¼
Amount outstanding	$9510 77¼

☞ Since the Auditors have been in session, the following persons have paid into the Treasury the amount with which they stand charged, to wit: ROBERT CAMPBELL, JOHN MORROW, JAMES WILLOBY. Several other Collectors have also lessened their balances, and the Commissioners beg leave to invite the attention of those Collectors who are reported delinquent to this report; and knowing the law in such cases, hope they will regulate their conduct in this respect accordingly. Likewise, all other delinquents will please take notice.

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, in the city of Pittsburgh, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1830.

HERVEY H. PETERSON,
JAMES FLETCHER,
L. STEWART, } Comm'rs. A. C.

Attest—D. DRENNEN, Clerk.

February 23, 1830—4t

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1830.

ERROR.—In a considerable number of our last paper, the standing head, "*Canal Boat List*," was inserted in the place of "*Steam Boat List*."

☞ERIE BANK NOTES are received by Mr. N. Holmes at *one per cent.* discount.

☞JOSEPH EVANS, who killed Cissler, near the canal, in Westmoreland county, has been tried, convicted of *Murder in the first degree*, and sentenced to be hung.

CORRECTION.—In our last paper, in noticing the number of printers appointed to office by Governor Wolf, in this Congressional District, we stated that there was ONE in Armstrong. We are now informed that both the editors of the old papers in Kittanning have received appointments; so that the whole number of printers holding offices in our four counties is SEVEN.

In our last paper, we cheerfully gave to President Jackson all the credit which he merits, be it more or less, for the utter disregard for *old* party names which he has evinced in his appointments to offices. In this respect he has acted in entire conformity with his magnanimous advice to President Monroe, in his letter of the 12th November, 1818. As many of our readers may have forgotten its purport, we now publish an extract from it:

"*In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided.* Now is the time to exterminate that MONSTER, called party spirit. By *selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions*, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and perhaps, have the pleasure and honor *of uniting a people heretofore politically divided.* The *Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings.* His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that *he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community.* By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country, and rendered conspicuous its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembled patriot."

These high-minded and patriotic sentiments are worthy the chief magistrate of a great nation. Have the *actions* of the President conformed with the *professions* of the General? We will endeavor to answer this question with candor and fairness.

It is true and undeniable, that President Jackson has utterly disregarded and overlooked *old* party distinctions. He has never stopped to inquire whether the man he was about to appoint to an office was a democrat or a federalist; whether he was a stickler for state rights, or an advocate for the most liberal construction of the federal constitution. No applicant for executive favor, during the last year, has been placed under the ban of the administration, on account of any opinions which he might entertain on constitutional questions. The most latitudinarian or the most rigid interpreters of the constitution,—Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, or Mr. Berrien, of Georgia,—are alike eligible to the highest offices in the gift of the President.—Heterodoxy or orthodoxy on constitutional questions, seems to have been below or above his comprehension.

A much simpler and more palpable test has been introduced. When President Jackson dismissed a host of well tried, faithful officers, and filled their places with a swarm of greedy, heated partisans—when he rewarded a multitude of unprincipled editors for the calumnies heaped upon his predecessors, he cared not whether the *rewarded* were democrats or federalists. They had been his zealous advocates, and the untiring defamers of Messrs. Adams and Clay; and that was enough for the man who had declared that a President "*should never indulge in party feelings.*" The persons he dismissed had been his opponents, and those he appointed his devoted partisans; and that was reason enough for the man who had declared that "the conduct of a President should be *liberal and disinterested.*"

Having shown that the President does not confine his appointments to *democrats*, and that he does confine them to his *partisans*, we think it will be admitted, by every disinterested man, that this *new* party distinction is more odious and anti-republican than the *old* one, which the General urged Mr. Monroe to disregard. If, then, the *old* party distinction was a *monster*, which should be exterminated, surely this *new* party spirit, founded upon mere man-worship, is a still more odious *monster;* and it is greatly to be regretted that the General, having escaped from the trammels of the *one*, should unresistingly submit to the loathsome embraces of the *other*.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Mr. Hemphill, chairman of the committee on Internal Improvement, has reported a bill, authorizing a subscription of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the stock of this company. The report concludes with the following explanation of their views in recommending this subscription:

"The committee have reflected much on the interesting question now in agitation in England and this country—namely, whether railroads are to be preferred to canals, in ordinary cases, and on routes where there are no intermediate water communications; and they rejoice that the experiment is now about to be fairly made.—It has been represented to the committee, that the canal and railroad will intersect each other at a place called the Point of Rocks, on the Potomac, about 66 miles from Baltimore. The committee believe that it will be most discreet, at this time, to assist the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to the Point of Rocks, for, when the canal and railroad shall be completed to this point, they will afford a fair and satisfactory experiment, on which it can be decided whether a canal or a rail-road ought to be made over the mountains, under the auspices of the National Government.

It is wished to be distinctly understood, that the slightest preference is not intended to be given to either. The Committee have been influenced by a desire to aid in obtaining information of the greatest importance, and upon which the country can hereafter act with reason and discretion."

We are much pleased with this subscription, for various reasons. We feel an interest in the prosperity of the "monumental city," and we think the enterprise and public spirit which the Baltimoreans have discovered, in commencing this noble work, deserve well of the whole country. A great question is now agitated; the relative merits of a Canal and Railroad are strongly urged by the respective advocates, and a satisfactory decision can only be made by a very costly experiment. The citizens of Baltimore have fearlessly commenced operations upon a great scale, which will settle this controverted question; the result will be a matter of general interest, and the expense of this important solution should not operate ruinously upon those public spirited men who have undertaken it. The whole country will partake of the benefits of this experiment, let the result be as it may, and the whole country should bear the burthen.

We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. Wilkins and Pettigrew, for copies of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the Finances of the Commonwealth. The following is the conclusion of the Report:—

To increase the revenue, the committee will propose a bill to regulate inns and taverns, which it is believed will produce an additional annual sum of $40,000, and operate as a salutary measure of police, and not be oppressive upon such innkeepers as are necessary for the accommodation of the public.

Also, a bill imposing a tax upon judicial proceedings, the recording of deeds and mortgages, and the issuing of letters testamentary and letters of administration. These are subjects very frequently resorted to for the purposes of revenue, and attended with little difficulty in the collection. When we find that more than $73,000 is annually paid from the public treasury for the support of the judiciary, it cannot be wrong in principle, or burthensome to the parties, to require of them some remuneration. The payment of a small sum at the recording of deeds and mortgages will be easily made, and it will operate usually upon the transfer of property, and from which may be raised the annual sum of $50,000.

Also, a bill authorising the canal commissioner to sell water power, created by the dams constructed to feed the Pennsylvania canals. Under the direction of a skilful engineer, a plan for using the water may be laid down, and sales of such portions of it made, as will supply the demand for that kind of power, reserving the residue until the state of business and the increase of population may give it a proper value.

Also, a bill, a supplement to the act relating to collateral inheritance, to ensure the collection of the tax imposed by the original act.

Also, an act to alter and amend the act taxing certain offices.

Also, a bill graduating the licenses of retailers of merchandise, which will produce a more equal operation, and gave an increase of revenue of $40,000.

Also, a bill laying a tax of one mill upon a dollar, upon personal property not subject to assessment for county rates and levies, under existing laws.—It is difficult to ascertain what sum may be raised from this source, as no assessment of that kind of property has heretofore been made in this state.

Also, a bill to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth, of one mill upon the dollar of the valuation of the county assessments, which sums so raised to be vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, and that fund to be charged therewith, and the school fund to be credited with the same, with the interest thereof, until such a sum shall be raised as will admit of the proceeds being distributed and applied to the support of common schools, in such manner as shall be directed by law. From this source may be raised annually about $250,000.

The subject of coal and various other matters which have been referred to the committee by the house, they design to embrace in subsequent reports.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Harrisburgh, to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 25.

"The proceedings in your city, in favor of the Beaver and Shenango route, arrived in good time, if any thing can avail, to strengthen our hands for success. The sense of the House is unexpectedly strong against extensions. The appropriations of $39,000 to the French Creek, $50,000 to the Delaware Canal north of Easton, and $50,000 to the Monongahela, were necessarily stricken out. The highest vote was in favor of the last. The next question will be on the Beaver and Shenango, and if that is lost, all extensions will go, except, perhaps, the main route, and that is postponed till further examinations are made."

COMMUNICATED.

To the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen composing the Mayor's Court, for February term of 1830, now in session.

The Grand Jury would respectfully submit to your consideration, the following subjects, which have come under their notice, during the discharge of their duties.

The first, in their opinion, presenting the most frightful source of crime and wretchedness, is intemperance—the experience of their present session has amply developed this baneful vice as the prime cause of nearly every indictment for assault and battery, misdemeanors, and other offences against society: aware also, that at this moment, much popular excitement exists on the subject, and that a majority of our best citizens are straining every nerve for its suppression, they would respectfully suggest that the number of licenses annually issued for vending spirits by less quantities than a quart, be curtailed as much as is admissible by law, and as, in the judgment of your honorable body, the public safety requires.

The next subject to which they beg leave to direct your attention, is the public jail: this building is in a most dilapidated state; the ceilings, generally, are falling in, and the foundation work, both of wood and stone, is giving way; thereby, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, almost defeating the original intention of the institution, that of the safe keeping of the prisoners. The recent instance of Hamilton's escape, may be cited at this time.—From the limited number and smallness of the apartments also, the prisoners are too much crowded together.

The last subject to which the Grand Jury now call your attention, is one of some magnitude.—They allude to the numberless trifling and vexatious cases of assault and battery, &c. which are forced upon the time of the Court, and Grand and Petit Juries, the prosecutions for which emanate in most instances from drunkenness, and petty feelings of malice and revenge; and they would suggest the propriety of demanding Legislative aid upon the subject, if no law exists, authorizing Magistrates to *finally* determine such cases.—All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS SCOTT, *Foreman.*

Ebenezer Hatch,	John Allison,
Henry Beares,	W. D. Harris,
A. T. Dunshee,	Isaac Cary,
Wm. Sands,	John S. Heald,
William Dunlap,	John B. Warden,
George Faris,	Samuel Barns,
Stephen Hague,	John Byrne,
John Freeman,	John Anderson.
Daniel Hunter,	

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1830.

A nut to crack.—Mr. Jefferson, in his memoirs, says, that Mr. Bayard attempted to bribe General Smith to vote for Burr, and refers to Mr. Livingston as authority. Both Smith and Livingston contradict the statement, and of course acquit Bayard. But Col. Duane asserts that what Mr. Jefferson states, was publicly stated and currently believed at the time the transaction is said to have occurred. Now, as Mr. Bayard stands exonorated by the testimony of Messrs. Smith and Livingston, the question arises, was the story fabricated, and by whom? Was there a *show* of honesty or magnanimity in pretending to have rejected the offers of Burr's friends, to secure a situation in the cabinet of Mr. Jefferson? Such tricks are sometimes played, and we should like to know whether they were resorted to on the above occasion? Perhaps the honorable Senator can answer the question for the satisfaction of his Jackson friends. As it is a kind of family matter, we feel no great interest in the dispute.—*Balt. Chron.*

CONGRESS.

February 20.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. De Witt, abolishing the office of Draftsman, was resumed; the question being upon the amendments of Mr. Wickliffe, to invest the Topographical Department of the public service with the duties of the office. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, concluded his remarks in opposition to the amendment and the original resolution; contending that unless either indolence or incapacity could be proved against the gentleman filling the office, or that the duties of it could be performed with as much advantage, and with less expense, to the country, it was inexpedient to remove him. Mr. Ingersoll followed in a similar argument until the close of the hour; after which, various private bills were read a third time and passed. The bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur, was next taken up in Committee; and the amendment proposed by Mr. Miller was advocated by that gentleman, and by Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Pearce announced his intention to propose a further amendment, at the proper time, extending the benefits of the bill to the officers and crew of the Syren: and addressed the Committee at length in illustration of his views upon the subject. Mr. Polk took a survey of the evidence in the case, and opposed the amendment under consideration; after which, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.—*Telegraph.*

Monday, February 22.—In the Senate Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for the continuance of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report accompanied by a bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the Mississippi; and 8,000 copies of the report were ordered to be printed.—The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the Sloop of War Hornet, was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment. Mr. Foot's resolution was further discussed by Mr. Noble, and the Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Bell.

In the House of Representatives among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Angel, from the Seven Day Baptists, praying Congress not to interfere with the mails, or, in case the transportation should be prohibited on Sunday, praying Congress to meet their views by prohibiting the transportation of the mail on Saturday also. Mr. Storrs presented several petitions from the towns of Deerfield, Florence, Litchfield, Columbia, Westmoreland, Augusta, Trenton, Vernon, Boonville, Rome, Marshall, Verona, Langerfield, Camden, Whitestown, Utica and New Hartford, in the Counties of Oneida and Herkimer, N. Y. praying for a discontinuance of Sunday Mails, &c. A great number of other petitions were presented, upon both sides of that question. Mr. Mercer presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Virginia, relative to the Colonization Society, and the Slave Trade, which was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Hemphill gave notice that he should, on Wednesday week, move the House to take up the bill for the establishment of a National Road from Buffalo to New Orleans. Mr. Davis presented sundry resolutions of the State of Massachusetts, relative to the claim of that State on the General Government, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Some appropriation bills were acted upon before adjournment.

February 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Woodbury, from the Joint Committee on the Library, made a report accompanied by two resolutions—one to rescind the resolution of the Senate authorizing a subscription to Gales & Seaton's proposals for reprinting the public documents; and the other a joint resolution directing a different mode of subscribing for, or causing the documents to be printed. The last resolution was returned to the Committee, the Vice President having declared that it would not be in order until after the adoption of the first. The discussion on Mr. Foot's resolution was continued by Mr. Woodbury, who had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Goodenow introduced a bill granting a township of land for the assistance of the Deaf and Dumb in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and North Carolina. The resolution abolishing the office of Draftsman was passed by a vote of 94 to 86, the discussion having been stopped by a call for the previous question. The Judiciary bill was then taken up, and Judge Spencer, of New York, addressed the House until the adjournment, against the bill as reported by the Committee on the Judiciary.

State Legislature.—Petitions continue to be presented in great numbers. The committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives, have reported upon the state of the finances, but the report did not come into our hands in time for this day's publication. That committee have also reported four bills for raising revenue, a summary of whose provisions is given in our columns.

The Canal and Rail Road bill is still before the House on a second reading. The provision with regard to a tunnel and rail road at the Allegheny mountain, has been struck out; and a motion is now pending to appoint three engineers, for the purpose of examining the Allegheny and determining the best mode of passing it; the examination to be made immediately, and the opinion of the engineers to be submitted to the Governor and Canal Commissioners for their decision.

The Pennsylvania Bank Bill has passed the committee of the whole of the Senate. The Philadelphia Bank made a proposition to the Senate, to loan to the State $4,000,000, and give 4 per cent. premium, in consideration of an extension of the charter of the Bank for 20 years. The Bank of Pennsylvania then proposed to give a premium of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the $4,000,000 loan, in consideration of a renewal of its charter being extended 25 years. The premium of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania was increased accordingly to $5\frac{1}{2}$, in the bill before the Senate. We understand that the interests of those Banks are attended to by committees of directors here present.—*Harisb. Chron.*

The Anti Masonic State Convention met to-day in the Court House, in this town, and elected *Joseph Ritner*, of Washington county, President, and Dr. Michael Coffman, of Lancaster, and Robert Smith, of Franklin county, Vice-Presidents, of the Convention: Wm. M. Hull of Mifflin county, and Frederick Watts, of Cumberland county, Secretaries.

The names being called, eighty-three members appeared and answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. M'Donald of Allegheny,

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to report the business to be attended to by this convention, and the order to be adopted.

The committee were Mr. M'Donald, Mr. Piper, Mr. Rhoads, Mr. Witmer, Mr. Stevens of Adams, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. M'Keehan, Mr. Calvin, Mr. Kendig. Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.—*Harrisb. Intelligencer.*

COMMERCE.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, has made a report to the House of Representatives in Congress, which with the accompanying tables forms a pamphlet of 68 octavo pages. The Mercantile Advertiser gives a synopsis of this report from which we have have selected the following particulars. The report reviews the policy of our Government from 1789 to 1809, and from 1816 to 1824, and attempts to demonstrate the superiority of the system of *free trade* over the restrictive measures of the latter period. It refers to the intermediate period when the embargo, non-intercourse and war, imposed on us of necessity, a policy similar to that which has since been adopted as a permanent system. It also attempts to show that the early maritime prosperity of our country did not grow out of the carrying trade during the wars which resulted from the French revolution, because the increase of American tonnage was greater by one third between the years 1789 and '92, than between the years '93 and '96. If the war had not occurred, the report contends that our tonnage would have increased more rapidly; for the increased consumption and commerce of the world in time of peace, are, in the aggregate, more than equivalent to all the fluctuating advantages that any commercial nation can transiently enjoy from the wars of other countries. The effects of our restrictive system on our navigation, and of course on all our great interests, is attempted to be shown from the fact, that all our tonnage entering from abroad, was less in 1828 by 265,095 tons than in 1807; and it also states that there has been no increase of our tonnage since the war of 1812—'15. The tonnage of Great Britain declined, according to this report, from 1789 to 1807, and increased after the continental restrictive system was put in force, so that from 1807 to 1815 it rose from 1,232,810 to 2,688,029 tons. The imports of Britain also, which, for the five years preceding 1807 had ranged from 28 to 30, rose in five years after that period to 41 millions, and her exports from 34 to 40 millions. The same results, it is contended, have attended the more enlightened policy which has been adopted by France. The British tonnage engaged in the direct trade with this country, was in 1815 and '16, on an average 41,735 tons, and in 1827 and '28, 75,861 tons. In 1820 the American tonnage employed in the trade with Britain was 159,418 tons; and in 1828 it was only 130,174: while during the same period the tonnage of Britain in the same trade increased 50,668 tons. In 1820, when the present policy of our government commenced, the foreign tonnage trading with the United States was 79,304 tons; and in 1828 it had increased to 119,435 tons. Our own tonnage at the first named period was 801,253, and in the last 824,781 tons; and it is claimed that the change is becoming annually more unfavorable to the U. S. The tonnage imports and exports of the British North American Colonies, to which the British Government has extended the privilege of trading with foreign nations, has also increased in an astonishing degree, since that privilege was accorded to them.

Such are some of the facts stated in this report; the object of the whole is to show that the present policy of our government in supporting the restrictive system is not the correct one. As we have only seen a part of the report, we cannot say with what success Mr. Cambreleng has supported his favorite doctrines. The report will be published in a pamphlet form, and circulated extensively throughout the country, so that those who feel interested in the subject can examine it for themselves. Our readers, however, will recollect, that there is another side to the question; that the facts and arguments of the Committee on Commerce can be answered by corresponding facts and arguments in support of what has been so emphatically called the American System; and that the *dicta* or reasoning of men anxious to destroy the tariff laws are to be taken with many grains of allowance. We may have occasion hereafter, to notice this report more particularly.—*Hartford Mirror.*

We have a copy of Mr. Cambreleng's new "book" against the protecting principle, in the shape of a report from the committee on commerce. It is of the same character as Mr. M'Duffie's essay on the same subject, which was so strangely got up, and called a "report on the finances." That the *public printing* of such books may not be all on one side, we suggest to the committee on manufactures the preparation also of a *general essay* on the subject, to contain 60 or 70 pages, that the friends of the "American system" may have books about it published at the cost of the nation, as well as their opponents; and 10,000 copies of it may thus be printed and distributed, by money drawn from the treasury. The fairness of this proceeding will not be questioned.—*Niles' Register*

Mr. Cambreleng, in his late reports on Commerce, says the manufacturing policy of New England is driving her population and capital into the western country. Mr. Benton, when talking on the land question, asserts that the policy of the Eastern Atlantic States prevents population and capital from emigrating to the country beyond the Alleghenies. When political doctors disagree, who should decide?—*New York Morning Herald.*

In a speech in the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Benton, of Missouri, recently, said "I take my stand on the great moral principle, that it is never right to inquire into the expediency of doing wrong." This Mr. Benton is the same man who a few years ago proposed to bribe certain Indian Chiefs of the Creek Indians, *to agree to the treaty of the Indian Springs, without the knowledge of their tribe;* a proposition indignantly rejected by President Adams, and Mr. Barbour, the Secretary of War. There is no doubt that the celebrated Mackintosh was secretly corrupted to make that treaty, and it was for such treachery he was put to death by the Indians.—*Kennebeck Journal, Feb.* 13.

Escape of Prisoners from Bridewell.—Ten of the prisoners confined in the south east room of the second story, succeeded in making their escape early this morning. They sawed off the iron bars of the back window with two knives, and made an aperture ten inches square, through which they forced themselves and descended to the ground, a distance of 20 feet, by a rope made of their blankets. There were nineteen persons in the room, nine of whom refused to participate in the attempt, and remained behind.

From an examination of the room this morning, it was discovered that two other attempts were made to effect an opening in a stone wall, which were abandoned, and the wall carefully covered over with the lime which was allowed for the purpose of cleansing the room.

The prisoners who escaped, are James Gallagher, charged with piracy and mutiny on board the brig Post Captain, in the Pacific Ocean; Charlton Richardson, alias Tuckahoe, and James Ryan, committed for burglary; John Williams, alias Teague, for an attempt to stab; John Williams, for stealing four flasks quicksilver; John O'Connor, for passing counterfeit money; James Dunn, Hiram Gardner, John Woolsey, and Robert Stickney, for petit larceny. No blame can be attributed to Mr. Skellorn.—*New York Paper, Feb.* 19.

The Southern Indians.—The United States Telegraph of Saturday last says:—

We learn by an official despatch yesterday received at the Department, that the principal chief of the upper town arrested the mail stage near Montgomery, in Alabama; that he declared that the land was the property of his tribe, and that the stage should not pass over it. He attempted the life of the driver, and also of one of the passengers. It is believed that he acted under the advice of some evil disposed white men. We learn that the civil authority of the State has been called to the aid of the contractor, and that the offender is in all probability now in custody.

From the National Gazette.

We have received late intelligence from Mexico, by the U. S. vessel, the Falmouth, which has arrived, with Mr. Poinsett on board, at New Orleans. It confirms the account of Bustamente's triumph over Guerrero, and all the particulars of the new revolution in the Mexican government, as they have been related in this paper. Mr. Poinsett left the city of Mexico on the 3d ult., with an escort, provided by the Government, of twenty men, who behaved well on the whole route to Tampico. At this port, he found the Falmouth ready to receive him. The appearance, at Vera Cruz, some time before, of the three American ships of war, the Falmouth, the Erie, and the Peacock, created a sensation even in the Mexican capital. On the 1st January, the Americans in the city of Mexico gave Mr. Poinsett a grand public dinner, of which we shall publish a full account, to-morrow or the next day. Colonel Butler, charge d'affaires of our government, arrived a few days before, and was present at the dinner.

The revolution is not calculated to give tranquillity to the country; and the spirit of the new rulers is far from being kind to these United States. The paper called *El Sol* is now the official organ of the government. We quote from it the two subjoined paragraphs as specimens of its tone, which scarcely realizes the hope expressed by President Jackson in his Message, that an advantageous change would occur in our affairs in Mexico.

From the Mexican Gazette, "El Sol," 5th Jan.

"Joy to North America on the departure of the Minister *Poinsett*."

"On Sunday, the famous Mr. Poinsett left Mexico, after having fulfilled his diplomatic mission wonderfully well. The renowned founder of Yorkism, on flying from amongst us, was accompanied by millions of curses, and by the Deputy Cerecero, who will remain without his lord and best friend.

From the same, 9th January.

"A few days before the departure of Mr. Poinsett from this capital, the American *Col. Butler* arrived, commissioned, it is said, by the Government of Washington, to negociate with ours on the cession of Texas, and authorized to offer for the same the sum of five millions of dollars. As we are not informed that the Colonel has as yet done any thing in this matter, we presume he does the new Administration the justice to believe them incapable of lending themselves to a transaction as prejudicial and disgraceful to the Republic as dishonorable to the Minister who should subscribe it.

"We understand, also, that Col. Butler came by land from Philadelphia, and that the fatigue consequent on so long a journey is the ostensible reason for not having presented himself to our Government, and delivered his credentials, which it is known he received after his arrival at this capital, to enter upon the duties of Charge d' Affaires of the United States of the North."

Heretofore the insults to the representatives of this country originated with those whom the Mexican rulers themselves styled factious: now, they seem to proceed from the administration itself.—We have several interesting letters from the Mexican capital, in which the opinion is conveyed that if Guerrero had been true to his own cause, he might have been more than a match for Bustamente, as Santa Anna would have co-operated with him earnestly. The latter was rather too late in declaring himself. On the 19th December, Guerrero marched out of the metropolis: on the 23d, his enemies rose, and after a little skirmishing, took possession of the palace of the government and the public offices. This, or something else, induced him to leave his army and retire with a small escort to his native village, whence he transmitted his resignation. In consequence, the functions of President devolved, by the constitution, on Bustamente, as Vice President. Nothing has transpired to prove that the insurgents aimed at more than a change of men; the form of the government remains untouched; and the new lords of the ascendant profess the obligation to maintain the constitution. The present Secretary of State, *Alaman*, is very able, but prejudiced against our Republic

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Riches of Pennsylvania.—The next season it is propable from the Schuylkill mines there will be sent down 100,000 tons of Anthracite; and from the Mauch Chunk mine 70,000 tons. We understand, at Mount Carbon, the coal is estimated, in the mine, yet untouched, at 56 cents a ton. The labor of quarrying at 68 cents per ton. That the coal which will be sent to Philadelphia the coming season, shall amount, as it will at 6 dollars a ton, to more than *a Million of Dollars*, shows at once the value of *Internal Improvements;* and how *rich is Pennsylvania* in her mines of Anthracite!—We do not hesitate to repeat, what we have expressed before our opinion that in a very short time Coal from Pennsylvania, unequalled on earth, will be burnt at St. Petersburgh, and other cities in the North of Europe as a luxury.—*Village Record.*

Mr. Pope was with Sir Godfrey Kneller one day, when his nephew, a Guinea trader, came in. "Nephew," said Sir Godfrey, "you have the honor of seeing two of the greatest men in the world." "I don't know how great you may be," said the Guinea-man, "but I don't like your looks; I have often bought a man, much better than both of you put together, all muscles and bones, for ten guineas."—*Warburton.*

Died,

In Pittsburgh, on the 24th ult. THOS. WICKERSHAM, formerly of Wilmington, Delaware, aged 81 years and 4 months.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

February	25.	Lark,
"	"	Potomac,
"	26.	Clinton,
"	"	Seventy-six;
"	"	Facility,
"	27.	Amulet,
"	"	Hercules,
"	28.	Frankfort Packet,

DEPARTED.

February	25.	Shamrock,
"	26.	Facility,
"	"	Virginian,
"	"	Monongahela,
"	27.	Lark;
"	"	Clinton,
"	"	Seventy-six,
"	"	Amulet,
"	28.	Cora.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—tlJy.

FOR SALE,
150.000 BRICK, and 25 cords Seasoned WOOD, suitable for steam boats or brick kilns.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
March 2—3t. Hope Cotton Factory.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES: *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley.
March 2.—tf.

FOR RENT,

A LOT OF GROUND, on Grant's Hill, containing between 5 and 6 acres, with a convenient Dwelling House. Possession given on first April. Terms moderate. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th Street.

March 2.—1mo.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Odd and Even, No. 3, will draw, in the city of Baltimore, on *Wednesday, 24th March.*

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 3 for 1830.—This scheme is arranged on the popular Odd and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE.

☞Besides the Capital Prize of *TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS*, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which, as usual, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	62

***ORDERS, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
March 2—3t. Baltimore.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.
Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞*Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise,
Job Bacon, Secretary. No. 101 Chesnut street.
Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.
S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15, 1829—1y.

LOOK HERE.

A LOT of land for sale, from three to six or eight acres, half a mile east of Hays' Tavern, on the old Washington road. For terms, apply to the subscriber living on the premises.
JAMES C. ALEXANDER
Feb. 26, 1830.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, MARCH 6th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.—☞Orders for tickets received and answered in Pittsburgh until the 8th of March.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,626		1,626
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
20	100		2,000
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
46	40		1,840
92	30		2,760
92	25		2,300
920	16		14,720
8280	8		66,240
9624 prizes			$161,226

15180 blanks—24804 tickets.

Tickets -	$8 00	Quarters -	$2 00
Halves -	4 00	Eighths -	1 00

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

February 23, 1830—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH EXCHANGE

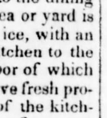
FOR RENT.

THIS establishment is nearly finished, and will be ready for occupying in April next. It is situated in a central part of the city, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets; St. Clair being the great leading street and thoroughfare from the Public Square or Diamond to the Allegheny Bridge, about two hundred yards from the former and one hundred and sixty yards from the latter. It fronts on St. Clair street 112 feet, extending back 48 feet, and on Penn street 120 feet, extending back 25 feet, with a wing 20 feet wide, extending back from the N. E. end of the main building on Penn street, in a line parallel with the principal building on St. Clair street, 112 feet to an alley 16 feet wide: which alley extends through past the main building to St. Clair street. Along this alley are erected a Bath House, Smoke House, and other necessary buildings, so as to enclose a handsome area or yard, with paved foot ways and handsome circular mounds of grass and shrubbery, and a fountain which will throw the water thirty feet high, and from which, by means of a hose, the yard, the whole roof, and every room in the house can be watered. The whole is four stories high, including the basement at the corner and along Penn street. There are about one hundred apartments, of which eighty-six have fire-places. On the first story, at the right of the hall or main entrance from St. Clair street, are two parlors of 23 by 21 feet, with folding doors to connect them; and to the left, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, is the bar room of 22 feet square, into which is an entrance both from the hall and Penn street. A dining room, extending from the bar room along Penn street 78 feet wide, in which 200 persons can with convenience dine. At the east end of the dining room is an entrance or hall from Penn street, having on the left two parlors. The ceiling of these, as well as of all the parlors up stairs and a number of the bed chambers, is 13½ feet high. Four fancy store rooms, fronting on St. Clair street, 15 by 48 feet, which communicate in the rear with the area or tavern yard, and may be rented with the Exchange, or not, as may be desired. Four staircases, two of which are of the best quality and ornamental, one passing up in the main hall from St. Clair street, and the other at the end of the hall which enters from Penn street. This hall and staircase are intended more particularly for the family keeping the house, and those families and boarders who do not wish to pass through the main hall, although the communication throughout the building by means of either hall and staircase is equally convenient and pleasant. On the second story are six large parlors of about 22 feet square, some of which are connected by doors between them and the others with bed rooms attached, so as to make them very convenient for private parties and families. All the other rooms are intended for bed chambers, the smallest not being less than 15 by 18 feet, and many much larger and susceptible of being converted into parlors if necessary. Under the back wing and four fancy stores, are fine dry cellars. In the basement of the main building at the corner and along Penn street, are six large rooms, of from 24 to 20 feet square, three of which are intended for kitchen and domestic purposes, and the other three for barber and other shops or offices, as may be required. An apparatus or machine is affixed for hoisting the dishes from the kitchen to closets adjoining to the dining room. Under the pavement in the area or yard is a spacious ice house, now filled with ice, with an arched way under ground from the kitchen to the ice house, and on each side of the door of which is a large closet with shelves, to preserve fresh provisions in the summer. At the base of the kitchen are cast metal pipes for the purpose of conveying off all surplus water and wash. Under the foot way along the whole front of 232 feet, are large arched vaults for holding coal, wood, &c. The kitchen, bar room, bath house, and yard, have hydrants of the best water. The dining room and parlors are finished in the best, and all the other rooms in a plain, neat, and substantial manner.—The whole building is of the best brick, except the basement, which is of cut stone, and the four fancy store rooms, which are in front of handsome cut stone pillars and lintels. The steps into the basement rooms, as also the steps and platforms into the hall and bar room, are of cut stone, with iron railing. The building presents a beautiful front, and is so constructed and situated as to be in little danger from fire.

The great need and opening for an extensive house in this city, induced the erection of this establishment, which, it is confidently believed, is surpassed by few in the Union, and by none in the western country. The Exchange is for rent, either for one or more years. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for keeping a first rate public house. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber, if by letter, postage paid. JOHN M'DONALD.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1830.—tf.

Wholesale Drug Warehouse.



B. A. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, offers for sale an extensive assortment of *Drugs, Medicines*, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Patent Medicines—warranted of the best quality, with which Country Merchants, Druggists, Physicians, &c. will be supplied at reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1830.—3t.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late James Thornburg, Esq. are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate, are called upon to present them, duly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 15th March, 1830, at the house of Alexander Marshall, Clinton, Findley Township.

THOMAS BIGGOTT, } Ex'rs.
ELISHA CHARLES, }

Feb. 26, 1830.—3t

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe grippings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh*. Feb. 26.—tf

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD & FIFTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

THE subscriber having rented the above well known stand, his best endeavors will be used to please the friends and customers of the establishment, and thereby merit a continuance of their friendship and patronage. C. GLEIM.

N. B.—The undersigned, having declined business in the above establishment, in favor of Mr. Gleim, who is at present his successor, begs leave to solicit a continuance of the patronage of his friends and former customers, being persuaded that no attention will be found wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

JOHN RAMSAY.

February 9, 1830—1mo.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to continue business at the OLD STAND, No. 26 Wood street, as *GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He is prepared to execute any orders addressed to him, for the Reception, Storage, Purchase, and Sale of Merchandise on Commission, and the transaction of business generally—particularly the purchase and sale of Pittsburgh and American Manufactures.

Having determined to confine himself strictly and faithfully to the business confided to his care, he confidently expects to render his establishment useful in promoting the interests of the manufacturer, the merchant, the public, and himself.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

TO LET.

THE Brick Dwelling House, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets. Inquire of

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent.

February 16, 1830.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh*. Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830—t1M.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the subscriber and Henry Jones, under the firm of Stewart & Jones, is this day dissolved: all persons are cautioned not to give credit to said firm, as I shall pay no debts contracted in the name of the firm of Stewart & Jones.

HAMILTON STEWART.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1830.—3t.

TO LET,

THE three story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 86 Market street. It is a first rate business stand, and near the Market. Possession given on the first April next. Apply to R. M. PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1830.—3t

NUMBERS drawn for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 3, for 1830.

16, 18, 47, 15, 35 12, 10, 11.

Prizes sold at the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh, in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 3, for 1830.

Numbers 11, 12, 16, a prize of $1,000: sold in Pittsburgh.

Numbers 10, 18, 47, a prize of $800; Nos. 11, 12, 18, a prize of $400—sent to Ohio.

Numbers 15, 16, 35, a prize of $300; Numbers 12, 15, 16, a prize of $300: sold in Pittsburgh, besides many of $200, $100, &c.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for the Managers, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Februray 26, 1830.—2t

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

AN additional supply just received at the Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth & Wood streets. For sale by the dozen or single bottle.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Agent for Doct. Wm. Swaim.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1830.—3ts.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, expected here from Louisville on the first opening of the river, will be immediately despatched for the above port.—For freight or passage apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 12.—tf.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT HOME, James Irwin Master, will leave for Saint Louis, immediately on the opening of navigation. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

February 12—tf.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

☞The National Gazette and Baltimore Gazette will insert the above weekly for one month.

Pittsburgh, February 16—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

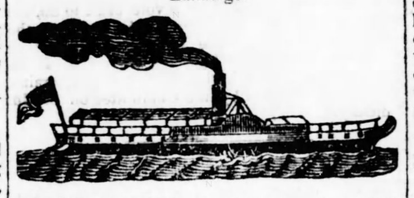
FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,

For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.



THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.

STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN D. DAVIS,
45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.
C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.
E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co.
Putnam.

February 16—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.

February 12, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

FROM the first day of April next, the two Stores and Dwelling Houses in Liberty street, next doors below R. Miller, Jr. & Co. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

☞The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

LINEN & COTTON GOODS, VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Diaper	3-4 to 7-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-8 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.

THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.

Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices.

☞COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.

***Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.

☞Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.

January 22, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c."

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the *HOUSE AND LOT* which he now occupies, in Allegheny town, being the same which was formerly owned by James Anderson.

Also, One First Rate *BAROUCHE WAGON AND HARNESS.*

SYLVANUS LOTHROP.

January 15—tf.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

TO LET.

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road*," intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Comm'rs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

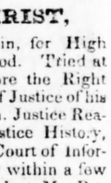
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.



WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairds own, (Ky.)

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May 5, 1829—1yism.